

REMARKABLE some time since upon the character and abilities of the militia generally recently put in important commands under Lincoln's administration, we added—"It is proper to remark that General McClellan is not one of these, but a really accomplished officer, having been selected as one of the U. S. Military Commissioners, with Hardee and McDowell, to go to the Crimea and observe the movements and improvements made in the course of the Russian war."

Our opinion about McClellan remains unchanged, and the public begins to appreciate the fact that as a commander in the field, he is incomparably superior to any of those serving with him on the same side, and to him appears to be entrusted the active operations of this summer campaign, while Patterson, McDowell and Butler hold in check the forces of Beauregard, Johnson, Huger and Magruder.

It is even possible that the main attack upon the heart of Virginia will be made under the auspices of this very able commander, who now has concentrated at one point a force of 22,000 men, while he is assisted by the tory force and villany of the North Western section of the State.

The immense tide of emigration from Germany to the North West is shown conclusively by the names of the Commanders of brigades, regiments and companies, both of the Ohio and Indiana, but still more so from Western Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, as well as also among the Federal troops in Missouri. Of course the Germans in the North do as the Germans here do, they go with their section, and are no more blameable than other citizens of Northern States.

We do trust that there may be no mistake about the report of over fifty thousand Enfield rifles with accoutrements having reached New Orleans. We think there is not any mistake. There are brave men ready to grasp every one of them in Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Southern Kentucky and throughout the whole Southwest. Once armed, the Southwest will give plenty of employment to McClellan's hordes and give Virginia a chance to straighten herself up and take a long breath, preparatory to striking a heavy blow.

We trust that among other things, a supply of fixed ammunition, to wit: cartridges for the Enfield rifles and the rifled Cannons has not been forgotten. It will be needed.

GOOD FOR THE INNER MAN.—The editors of the Journal have just been luxuriating—they have been eating Green Turtle steak and washing down said steak and the fixings, with a reasonable quantum of Champagne. Not bad for war times!

All the aforesaid was courteously sent on a waiter with respects of Mr. Webb, from his restaurant on Front Street, below Princess. It was cooked as well as it could be cooked according to our notions. The champagne will suffer after the paper goes to press.

The above was unavoidably left out yesterday. The good things referred to were not. They were taken in.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN of the 16th inst., speaks of the report by passengers, to the effect that a dispatch had been received by General BEAUREGARD, stating that in an engagement in the North West, a Virginia company, a Georgia and a North Carolina company, had been attacked and suffered severely, though they slew their enemies five to one of their own.

This seems to us to be only a confused version of the Richmond Argus, in which it is said that three companies of Col. PEGRAM's command were engaged, but they were all Virginia companies.

IT WOULD APPEAR that the four thousand Pennsylvanians who ministered from Patterson's column at or near Martinsburg or Williamsport, we hardly know which, had two weeks of their time yet to fill up, but they probably reasoned that having served for two months and a half without being engaged, or running the risks of a battle, it would be perfectly ridiculous for them to be caught in that scrape during the two remaining weeks, and there did at one time seem to be some prospect of a fight. It looked so to a man up a tree who had never made Patterson the subject of earnest study. If the recruits had only thought a little they would have said and seen the thing out, confident that Patterson would not lead them into any danger, if he could help it, especially if it involved in any way the safety of his own precious carcass.

KENTUCKY, MISSOURI and Maryland are supposed to be still members of the United States, and, of course, entitled to representation in the United States Congress. They are entitled to between twenty and thirty Representatives in the lower House and to six on the floor of the Senate.

It is a strange fact, in view of this position of things, that there are in the House only five or six, certainly not over seven opponents to the policy of Lincoln, and about the same number in the Senate, and still more strange is it that there is more real vigor of opposition shown by members from the North than from the so-called Southern members.

It is unfortunately too true that Unionism now in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland means submission, Lincolnism, abolition, devotion to Northern tyranny and hatred to Southern institutions. The war between the patriots and Tories in North Western Virginia and in parts of Missouri will be terrible, and will result finally in the expulsion or annihilation of the Tories.—Annihilation would be the best mode of disposing of them.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS to-day is certainly "important, if true", and, no doubt it is not without a certain proportion of truth. Evidently the Federals are drawing their lines closer around Virginia, and her defenders must meet the invaders. May God defend the right!

We expect shortly to hear of stirring things. We will try to keep our people posted, or as much so as the telegraph can keep them posted.

By a communication in to-day's Journal, it will be seen that many citizens suggest the name of Robert Strange, Esq., as a candidate for delegate to represent this county in the Convention of the State.

Mr. Strange deserves all that is said of him, and if elected will represent the county well and ably. We do not know that Mr. Strange desires this position, but presume that he will serve it elected.

OUR RESPECTED friends of the Northern press are awfully put out by our "masked batteries." Whenever they get a good trouncing, which they do frequently, they grow over masked batteries. It was a masked battery that slayed them at Bethel. A masked battery rendered them permanently unhappy at Vienna Station and another "masked battery," yea, verily sundry "masked batteries" played the very mischief with all at Bull's Run, which has now been changed to Calves' Gallop.

WE regret to learn from the Newbern Progress that George S. Stevenson, Esq., a prominent citizen of that place, died at his residence in Newbern on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Stevenson was a leading member of the bar in his section—a gentleman highly respected for his talents and character, and one whose loss will be severely felt by the community of which he was so useful a member. We think that his disease was pulmonary in its nature. We know that his voice had failed him a considerable length of time before his death.

He leaves a wife and several children.

THE BALL has opened sure enough, and will be kept going. Beauregard and McDowell are at it no doubt. They say that old Scott is at Alexandria in chief command of the invading army on the line of the Potomac, while his Lieutenants push forward with all the ferocity of Sepoys, to be as sternly repulsed. They find that there is a lion in their way to Richmond—a lion with teeth and claws; yea, several lions. We will no doubt soon hear more from Beauregard's line.

Patterson has no doubt come up to Johnson's lines at Winchester, and we are waiting and expecting to receive the tidings of a great battle in the valley. It has probably been fought. The time when the ball really opened on that line may have been on Wednesday morning, but it may have been deferred until yesterday, as that seems to have been the time fixed upon for a combined simultaneous advance on all the invading lines. We have confidence that wherever attacked our men will give a good account of themselves. Congress will meet in Richmond to-morrow and deliberate in security, even though all Lincoln's forces should howl around in impotent rage.

BULL RUN.—This is the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William counties, Virginia, until it enters Occoquan River, 14 miles from its mouth.

This was the headquarters of General Bonham's command, and it is said that General Bonham complained to General Beauregard of the uxorine name as the title for a battle field. Beauregard replied that it sounded as well as Cowpens. Whereupon Bonham determined to make it as famous, if he had the chance.

WE WILL probably hear something this week from the Peninsula between the York and James River; from McClellan's columns and from Johnston and Patterson, and may be, also from Missouri. Missouri is making a gigantic effort to free herself from the terrible trammels that are sought to be placed around her.

COFFEE.—We learn that on the 16th inst., a New York barque went ashore near Hatteras Inlet, which is twelve miles South of Cape Hatteras. The barque was loaded with 6,500 bags of coffee. The Confederate troops have possession and are landing the coffee. They will have it all secure before any of Lincoln's cruisers can have anything to say.

This news was received by a gentleman here from the Collector of Newbern, and is no doubt correct.

THE SECOND Regiment of South Carolina volunteers passed through here yesterday, July 18th, under command of Col. Bland. The regiment musters nine hundred strong and is commanded as follows: Col.—James Douglas Bland; of Sumter; Lieut. Col.—D. W. Ray, of Richland; Major—J. M. Steadman, of—.

They are on their way to Virginia, where they will get what they eagerly desire—an opportunity for active service in presence of the enemy, and they will give the enemy a little more than they want.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

SOME PEOPLE appear to be amazed that Edward Everett should display such bitter hostility to the South as he displayed in his last Fourth of July speech in New York. We really wonder that anybody should have been surprised by any exhibition of enmity to the South that Everett might make. For once, at least, we were not mistaken in our estimate of character when we made up our mind that through all his patriotic adulation of Washington, there ran as its main inspiration, the desire to make political capital for Edward Everett. We could see him attitudinize as he had practiced before his mirror, and repeat the cold and polished periods which were rhetoric but not eloquence, without once forgetting that he was the representative of a Godless school in politics and an unchristian sect in religion, while he whined out the pharisaical professions of the mutual admiration circle of Boston and Cambridge *dilettanti*, who say to the South—stand aside, we are holier than you,—and yet are fairly represented by the craven murderer, Dr. Webster, one of their pet professors.

No doubt in the world but Mr. Everett, ex-Unitarian preacher, feels himself to be, in fact, the superior of George Washington, or any other man living or dead.

To-morrow the Confederate Congress will meet in Richmond with added numbers. If old Abe only looks on we will have, as we ought to have, the whole South represented there.

We hardly know whether the President's Message will be sent in to-morrow or not. We rather think it will, as there will be no new organization to effect. If so, we suppose a synopsis will be promptly telegraphed. Its recommendations will be important. A good deal of business will probably be transacted in secret session.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

MR. JOSEPH H. NEFF, doing business as a Ship Chandler at the corner of Water and Dock Streets, on the wharf, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of using language expressive of hostility to the government as well as to the cause of the Southern States, and of approval of the course of Lincoln.

An investigation was had yesterday forenoon in the Court House before several Justices, and a number of witnesses were examined in reference to the expressions used by Mr. Neff. We forbear making any detail of the testimony, as the excitement is already sufficiently high. We merely add that the Justices deemed the testimony strong enough to justify them in committing the prisoner to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

We fear that this case is not an isolated one. There are men who have made all their money here, who have deserted the community, and who are preparing to desert it, and who, in the prospect of their early escape to abolitiondom, are rather incantations in their expressions. They will bear watching. No man ought to be allowed to go backwards and forwards, to and from North or to communicate with that section. It is neither more nor less than carrying on a correspondence with the enemy.

If all those who entertain similar sentiments with those expressed by Mr. Neff were only one, we would be well rid of them. They ought never to be permitted to return under any circumstances. They ought to be made to go. From the very nature of things, they must be a dangerous element of weakness in our midst.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

By a communication in to-day's Journal, it will be seen that many citizens suggest the name of Robert Strange, Esq., as a candidate for delegate to represent this county in the Convention of the State.

Mr. Strange deserves all that is said of him, and if elected will represent the county well and ably. We do not know that Mr. Strange desires this position, but presume that he will serve it elected.

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He leaves a wife and several children.

WE REGRET to find that the Captain D'Lague, who was killed at Rich Mountain while standing so gallantly to his guns, was the same gentleman formerly holding the position of Lieutenant at the Fayetteville Arsenal, under the United States Government. He was evidently a brave, high toned gentleman, and a true son of the South.

THE RICHMOND Register says that on Wednesday last, Mr. Charles Kuster of that city, while engaged in the manufacture of percussion caps met with a painful accident through the explosion of a small portion of detonating powder, by which his hands were severely injured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FIRST DISPATCH.
FROM THE BATTLE OF WAR.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17th, 1861.—P. M.
Gen. Garnett's forces numbered 5,000. McClellan's force was 22,000, divided in three columns. Morris had flanked the patriots on the North, McClellan on the South, with Rosencrantz approaching in front. The patriots stood their ground to the last possible moment that they could do so with safety.

The retreat must have been admirably made, and managed so as that the patriots had no opportunity of using their small arms. So well was the rear guarded, though in the retreat the patriots were twice outflanked by convergent columns of the Federals, that but twenty of our men were killed.

At last accounts the Confederates were retreating to wards St. George.

The Federals hope that Gen. Bull, now at Oakland, will harass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardy County.

It must be remembered that these troops, (Garnett's) have kept McClellan's columns in check for weeks.

SECOND DISPATCH.
THE RICH MOUNTAIN BATTLE.—Conflicting Reports.

RICHMOND Va., July 17, p. m.
Passengers from the neighborhood of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill differ materially in their reports of the recent engagements at the above places. Some assert positively that Col. Pegram is neither killed or a prisoner, while others state directly the reverse. Some state that Gen. Garnett has not been killed, and that the Georgia Regiment has not been taken prisoners, while others state the reverse.

Suspense must continue until reliable information can be obtained.

John S. Coleman, of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Virginia Cavalry.

THIRD DISPATCH.
LATER.

Col. Pegram believed to be safe.—Letter to his mother.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1861, P. M.
The following letter has been placed on the Bulletin board of the Dispatch Office, this evening, addressed to the mother of Col. Pegram, who resides in Richmond:—

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 13th, 1861.

MRS. GEN. PEGRAM.—Col. Pegram was not hurt, or injured in the battle of Rich Mountain. We parted late after the fight, and he has gone to join Gen. Garnett. Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the report of his fall, I remain the warm friend of your noble son.

Signed, NAT. TYLER.

FOURTH DISPATCH.
LATER WAR NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17, 1861, p. m.
The St. Louis military train was fired into 12 miles above St. Charles, severely wounding two Federals. The mail carrier reports Major Harris, with a force of 3,000, twelve miles beyond Fulton. McNell, Federalist, is expected to reach Fulton to-night. The houses along the road have been deserted. J. W. Tucke is making speeches.

Col. Stetzel, at Lexington, reports having discovered 200 kegs powder and machinery for making cannon.

The steamers are prevented from passing Jefferson City, unless they carry the American flag displayed.

A strict search is kept up at the Depot. Several seizures were made last night.

REPEL OF THE ENEMY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 17, 1861.

The reserved force at Cumberland, Md., occupying Piedmont and New Creek Villages, have been repulsed.

CONGRESS.—Advance of the Enemy from Alexandria.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17, 1861.

The House bill to increase the efficiency of the Volunteer forces has passed the Senate. The navy bill has also passed.

McClellan will advance to night. Gen. Scott and Staff visited the troops on the Virginia side to-day.

LATER.—The Army has advanced. Corruption Committee Appointed.—The Baltimore Police, &c., &c.

The army has advanced. Gen. McDowell left at 3:30 P. M., to go somewhere. The advanced guard is at Hunting Creek, 10 miles from Washington.

In the House, a petition was presented from the Baltimore Police Commissioners now confined in Fort Mifflin, begging Congress to interfere in their behalf. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing Welles, Secretary of the Navy, to purchase here vessels to suppress piracy, and to complete the blockade, and appropriating three millions for that purpose, has passed.

Pending the resolutions appointing a committee to investigate all war and navy contracts, Mr. VanWyck which for two months there had been a system of plunder which for audacity and wickedness, had never been surpassed.—The resolutions were adopted, yeas 81, nays 42.

It is believed that the design of the Federal Generals is to allow no delay in pushing on to Richmond.

Reports from Arizona and New Mexico, represent the secession feeling as strong there.

It will be necessary to reinforce Fort Bliss.

It is reported that the Confederate forces at Aquia Creek, Dumfries and several other points, are falling back on Manassas.

It is believed that J. T. Pickett, late American Consul at Vera Cruz is a Confederate agent in Mexico.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR HOME.

FORT MONROE, July 16, 1861.

The 3d and 4th Massachusetts regiments, whose times are up, leave for Boston immediately.

Attack on Virginia.

CINCINNATI, July 17, 1861.

Col. Woodruff, between Mad river and Barboursville, attacked the Virginians, killing and wounding several—one federalist killed.

Another Battle in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., July 17th, 1861.

Eight hundred federalists have a fight with an unknown number of Missourians, thirty miles above St. Charles.—Federal loss three killed and several wounded. Fight still progressing.

A Missourian, caught with a gun in his hand, has been hung, and another in attempting to escape, was ridden with balls.

Escape of Southern Forces.

GALETON, Va., July 17, 1861.

The Southerners retreating from Laurel Hill have escaped Gen. Hill, passing within a mile and a half of his Camp.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18th, 1861.

The Steamship Asia has arrived with dates to the 7th inst. She brings one hundred and ten thousand pounds (over half a million dollars) in specie. The sales of Cotton on Saturday, the 16th, were 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took three thousand. The market closed steady. Provisions quiet. Consols 89 to 90.

Cotton.—Tree ordinary, 115; had 110, the market closing buoyant. Sales for the week twenty-five thousand bales.

Important War News.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18th, 1861.

An official communication states that the Georgia Regiment under Garnett, covered themselves with glory.

Another authority says that four Georgia Companies under Captains Crump, Evans, Williams (or Wilkins) and Pritchard surrendered, and that Garnett was killed.

Movement of Federal Forces.

BUNKER HILL, BEDFORD COUNTY, Va., July 17th.

Patterson was moving on Winchester, on Tuesday. Supposed he would reach there on Tuesday night with a force of twenty-one thousand. It is supposed that Johnston will skirmish heavily, but not fight a pitched battle.

St. Louis, July 18th, 1861.

The Missourians under Magoffin attacked the Federals between Sadsala and Germantown, killing seven and losing three. Magoffin has a force of seven hundred.

Bornstein, (Federalist) announces that he will administer no more oaths of allegiance, but will keep all suspected persons confined.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 18, 1861.

The advanced guard of the Federal army reached Fairfax at noon. The Confederate pickets retired an hour before, falling back on Centerville, where they will probably make a stand.

GERMANTOWN, Fauquier Co., Va., July 18, 1861.

Taylor's division moved early on Wednesday. The South-erners fell back towards Centerville. At half-past one, McDowell and staff arrived with four divisions. He will move towards the Junction on Thursday. The ball is probably opened.

THE RICH MOUNTAIN FIGHT.—Fall of Gen. Garnett.—200 Georgians Taken Prisoners.—Our Loss in all 600, &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18th, 1861.—P. M.

W. E. Starke, aid to Gen. Garnett, and who was with him when he fell, says that in the fight, Gen. Garnett lost 20 killed, and four Georgia companies have 200 men missing, who are believed to have been surrounded and taken prisoners. He says the force retreated in good order and will reach Monterey to-morrow (Friday) night.

In the fight with Col. Pegram, four Confederates were killed, and six hundred taken prisoners. Among the prisoners were Col. Pegram.

Col. Hecks' Command at Rich Mountain!

RICHMOND, Va., July 18th, 1861.—P. M.

We are compelled to depend upon passengers for news, which is apparently reliable.

One passenger states that four hundred of Col. Hecks' command surrendered, and four companies of the Georgia regiments.

The body of Capt. Shipwith, of the Powhatan Rifles, who was killed in the Rich Mountain fight, was brought to this city to-night.

Wise's Legion.

A gentleman from Gen. Wise's Legion says that the company are well and cheerful, have few engagements, but all ways successful.

Gen. McClellan says that Garnett's forces fought so hard as to be determined, that he felt no disposition to follow them, but rather leave them to opposing forces.

A General Fight Near Manassas.—Gen. Bonham in Command.—The Enemy Repulsed Three Times.—They Retire in Confusion with Immense Slaughter.

Apparently reliable advices from Fairfax say that the Federals advanced this morning, with ten thousand men. After four hours fighting the Federals were repulsed by seven thousand Confederates under Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina, with immense slaughter—the Federals retreating upon Alexandria.

[Special dispatch to the Journal.]

Beauregard Achieves a Glorious Victory.

MANASSAS, July 18th, 1861.—10 P. M.

Gen. Beauregard has achieved a great victory to-day. At day break this morning the enemy appeared in force at Bull's Run, and attempted to cross our scouts.

The main battle was three miles Northwest of Manassas Junction, where Gen. Beauregard commanded in person.—The Commander on the federal side is not known.

The height of the battle commenced at four o'clock this afternoon, ceasing at five o'clock.

The enemy were repulsed three times, with considerable loss, and finally retired in confusion.

Our casualties are small.

The first and 17th Virginia regiments were prominent in the fight. Col. Moore was slightly wounded.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans did great execution.

The fight extended along Bull's Run about a mile.

Wm. Langsten, of the Alexandria Riflemen was killed.

A Federal officer of high rank was killed, his horse taken, and he was killed on his horse.

Captain Dulany of the 7th Virginia Regiment was wounded in the arm.

A shot passed through to the kitchen house where Gen. Beauregard was at dinner. The enemy is supposed to have discovered his whereabouts.

The enemy fired into our hospital, although the yellow flag was flying. [It is not customary to fire on hospitals when in battle.—JOURNAL.]

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA MOBILE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18th, 1861.

Nothing reliable or official has been received from Fairfax up to noon to-day.

A Courier from McDowell's headquarters reports that the army marched early this morning towards Centerville. W. McDowell said last night that he believed the rebels would fight there.

It is reported that Gen. Johnston is endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. Beauregard.

Scouts report that there are between thirty and forty thousand troops at Centerville and Manassas.

The rumored engagement at Centerville is unconfirmed.

In the House a bill remitting fines in cases where ships were unable to get the proper papers, had passed.

A bill forwarding soldiers letters free of charge has been passed.

A bill to pay volunteers from the time of rendezvousing has also passed.

SENATE.—Forney called the members to order, announcing that Hamilton would be absent for the rest of the session.

A bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Navy has passed.

Also a bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Steamers from Norfolk have been seen landing at Sewell's Point, where there is apparently a formidable force. Preparations are being made to annoy the Federal shipping.

There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Rip Raps.

Two negroes from Pig's Point report that the Southerners are in force opposite Newport News.

No Details of the Battles yet Received, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19th, 1861.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General inform me that no particulars as to the Confederate loss have been officially received, either the killed or wounded at the battle yesterday on Bull's Run Creek, near Manassas. Private reports so far refer only to small losses in the Virginia Regiments.

The loss of the Confederates is vastly disproportionate to the supposed loss of the Federals.

The Secretary of War says he has details of the fight at Rich Mountain or Gen. Garnett's conflict.

CINCINNATI, July 18th, 1861.

Coxe's Kanawha men fired at each other, killing two, and wounding several.

About forty miles up the Kanawha river, a Cavalry charge was made on Coxe's column, killing two and mortally wounding one, after which the Cavalry wheeled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1861.—P. M.

The bill to modify the Tariff has met with unexpected opposition in the House.

Seven thousand axes have been sent after the army.

In the House the resolutions expelling Hon. E. May, one of the representatives from Baltimore, on account of his recent visit to Richmond, has been tabled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19, 1861.

A large lot of leather has been seized at Salt River, Ky. Among the Southerners killed in Western Virginia, are Capt. Skewth, of the